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Twenty-three or twenty-four species of birds were recorded, of which the expedition collected nineteen. The only mammal is a mouse, introduced by earlier visitors. The vegetation is dense in most parts, and it is consequently difficult to move over the island. Thick tufts of tussock grass (*Spartina arundinacea*) grow in abundance over all the lower ground. Gnarled and stunted trees (*Phylica nitida*) grow from sea-level to almost 2,000 feet. The flora, as now known, contains 17 species of flowering plants, 10 of ferns, 10 of mosses, 3 hepatics, 7 lichens, and 1 fungus, besides several small algæ. As the island lies in the region of prevailing westerly winds, stormy weather and heavy seas are common.

A SUPPLEMENT TO DR. MILL'S HINTS TO TEACHERS.—Eight years ago Dr. H. R. Mill published a small book entitled "Hints to Teachers and Students on the Choice of Geographical Books for Reference and Reading." The object of the little volume was to place before teachers and students a selection of the best books on geography as an educational subject and on different parts of the world. The book has been used with great advantage both in the United Kingdom and this country; and in preparing a list supplementary to that which Dr. Mill collected Dr. A. J. Herbertson has continued and augmented the usefulness of this entire selection of text-books and works of reference that are especially useful to teachers and students. With the mention of each book in the later list are a few lines of description or characterization. Seventy-seven works, most of which have been published since 1897, are included in the parts of the supplementary list printed in *The Geographical Teacher,* No. 10, 1904, and No. 12, 1905.

THE FIFTIETH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS will meet at Quebec from Monday, the 10th, to Saturday the 15th, of September, 1906.

The membership fee is Three Dollars (fifteen francs, twelve marks). Members are entitled to vote, to take part in the decisions, and to receive *gratis* the publications of the Congress.

Associate Members pay a fee of One Dollar (five francs, or four marks). They may attend all the general meetings, but they have no vote, and they do not receive the publications.

Payment of fees to be made by P. O. order, or by cheque negotiable at Quebec, drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the Committee of Organization, M. Alphonse Gagnon, Parliament House, Quebec.

NEW MAPS.

AFRICA.

NORTHEAST AFRICA.—Four Sketch Maps. Scales, 1:12,500,000 and 1:18,000,000. By Fernand Maurette. *Annales de Géog.,* No. 76. Armand Colin, Paris, 1905.

These black-and-white maps include the triangular territory between Cape Guardafui and the Upper Nile, and between Eritrea and British East Africa. They were compiled from authoritative sources to show the present condition of our knowledge of this part of Africa in respect to its topographic relief, climate, hydrography, and distribution of vegetation. They illustrate the first part of an exhaustive study by Mr. Maurette, entitled, "État de nos Connaissances sur le Nord-Est Africain."

LIBERIA.—Sketch Map of the Republic of Liberia. Scale, 1:2,000,000, or 31.56 statute miles to an inch. The *Geog. Jour.,* London, August, 1905.

Illustrates a paper by Sir Harry Johnston on his recent visit to the negro Republic. Tints show the densely-forested area and the districts occupied by the civilized Liberians. The principal rubber-collecting stations are indicated.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Geological Sketch Map of Zululand. Scale, 5 statute miles to an inch. By William Anderson, Government Geologist. Second *Report* of the Geological Survey of Natal and Zululand. London, 1904.

The general survey of Zululand has been carried to the northwestern border. Much accurate information has been collected concerning the wide cretaceous belt of the littoral. In the Ecca series no evidence of the presence of coal in paying quantities has yet been discovered.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Geological Map of Melmoth District, Zululand. Scale, 1½ statute miles to an inch. By William Anderson, Government Geologist. Second Report of the Geological Survey of Natal and Zululand. London, 1904.

AMERICA.

WEST INDIES.—Cuba. Scale 1:1,875,000, or 29 statute miles to an inch. By H. Habenicht. *Pet. Mitteil.,* Vol. 51, No. 7. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1905.

Illustrates a paper by Prof. Karl Sapper, on Cuba under U. S. military régime and as a Republic. The map was compiled from the old map by Coello, the British Admiralty charts, the U. S. Hydrographic Office charts, and the military map issued by our War Department in 1898. It is a very careful compilation of the best data available, is from two to three times as large as the atlas sheets of the island, and contains much information that cannot well be presented on maps of smaller scale.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

ALASKA.—Geologic Reconnaissance of the Yukon-Tanana Region. Scale, about 43 statute miles to an inch. By Louis M. Prindle, Arthur J. Collier, and Alfred H. Brooks. U. S. Geol. Sur., *Bull.* No. 251. Washington, D. C., 1905.

This map has most significance to the placer miner from the fact that it shows the distribution of the metamorphic sediments which nearly everywhere seem to be the source of the placer gold. Mr. Prindle, who writes the accompanying geologic sketch, says the igneous rocks of the Rampart formation may also be gold-bearing, but in the placer districts he has studied the source of the gold seems to lie in the metamorphic sediments, and hence the most promising fields for prospecting are the areas occupied by these rocks.

ALASKA.—Map of Forty Mile Quadrangle. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. U. S. Geol. Sur., *Bull.* 251. Washington, D. C., 1905.

This Quadrangle was mapped by Mr. E. C. Barnard in 1898. The map may be examined to advantage by those who are studying how to read contoured maps in connection with the geographical description beginning on page 18.

ALASKA.—Reconnaissance Map of Fairbanks and Birch Creek Districts. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Alfred H. Brooks, Geologist-in-Charge. U. S. Geol. Sur., *Bull.* No. 251, Washington, D. C., 1905.

The area was surveyed in 1903. Topography by T. G. Gerdine and R. D. Oliver; triangulation by Mr. Gerdine. Contour interval, 200 feet. The probable drainage not surveyed is indicated by broken lines. In the Fairbanks district, the mining region in which there is present interest lies between the Little Chena and the Chatanika Rivers, and is drained by their tributaries.

ALASKA.—Reconnaissance Map of Yukon-Tanana Region. Scale, 1:625,000, or 9.88 statute miles to an inch. Alfred H. Brooks, Geologist-in-Charge. U. S. Geol. Sur., *Bull.* No. 251, Washington, D. C., 1905. (In pocket.)

This topographic reconnaissance was made by Messrs. Gerdine and Oliver in 1903. The survey extends between Eagle on the Yukon and the Tanana, and from the Tanana to Circle on the Yukon. Curiously enough, there is one important gap between the Salcha River and Fairbanks, near the Tanana, due to the fact that the survey was here interrupted by a dense pall of smoke from forest fires.

ALASKA.—Geologic Reconnaissance Map of the Fairhaven Placer Field, Northeastern Portion of Seward Peninsula. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. By Fred. H. Moffit. U. S. Geol. Sur., *Bull.* No. 251, Washington, D. C., 1905. (In pocket.)

The sheet shows the areal distribution and structural relations of the different formations as accurately as possible, considering the short season of work. The distribution of the gravels producing gold and those known to carry gold are shown.

ALASKA.—Reconnaissance Map of the Northeastern Portion of Seward Peninsula. Scale, 1:250,000, or 3.95 statute miles to an inch. Alfred H. Brooks, Geologist-in-Charge. D. C. Witherspoon, Topographer. U. S. Geol. Sur., *Bull.* No. 251. Washington, D. C., 1905. (In pocket.)

The region mapped occupies the northeastern portion of Seward Peninsula, and includes a little more than one-quarter of its total area, or about 7,500 square miles. It embraces most of the mining precincts of the Fairhaven, Good Hope, Kugruk, and Koyuk districts. Viewed as a whole, the northern part of Seward Peninsula is characterized by low relief and monotonous appearance.

NEVADA.—Geological Reconnaissance Map of Nevada South of the 40th Parallel and Adjacent California. (Second Edition in pocket.) Scale, 1½ miles to an inch. By J. E. Spurr. U. S. Geol. Sur., *Bull.* No. 208. Washington, D. C., 1905.

A rough, general, geological map, made to fill up a large gap. While in its larger features it is correct and has much value as a pioneer map, it does not pretend to exactness as to details.

ASIA.

MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO.—Map of the Philippines. Scale, about 60 statute miles to an inch. The *Nat. Geol. Mag.,* August, 1905, Washington, D. C.

This map is evidently a U. S. Government product, but its origin is not mentioned. The relief is poorly shown, even considering the meagre data. The nomenclature is by no means as full as the scale would justify. The chief purpose seems to be to show the Government and private telegraph and cable lines, which are very clearly indicated. The cable from Guam enters Philippine waters through San Bernardino Strait north of Samar, and passes between Luzon and Mindoro to Manila.

CHINESE TURKESTAN.—Map of Portions of Chinese Turkestan. Surveyed under the Direction and with the Assistance of M. A. Stein. (Two Sheets.) Scale, 12 statute miles to an inch. Compiled in the Trigonometrical Branch Office, Survey of India, Dehra Dun, 1903.

This map illustrates the explorations of Dr. Stein in 1900-01, when he found many remarkable ruins of ancient civilization in the Takla-Makan Desert in the southern part of the Tarim Basin. Most of the country is shown for several miles on both sides of his route, and all ruins, springs, the limits of cultivation along the desert, mountain ranges with permanent snow, glaciers, numerous heights in feet and other information are given. Latitudes were astronomically determined, and the longitudes require a correction of 2′ 7″ to make them accord with the geodetic longitude of Madras Observatory.

CHINESE TURKESTAN.—Map of Muztagh-Ata and Lake Little Karakul. Prepared by Lieut. F. B. Tillard from photo; Theodolite Survey by M. A. Stein. Scale, four statute miles to an inch. Trigonometrical Branch Office, Survey of India, Dehra Dun.

In the region of the water-parting between the Tarim and the Amu-daria (Oxus) River systems.

CENTRAL ASIA.—Geological Sketch Map of Parts of the Provinces of Tsang and Ŭ in Tibet. Scale, 32 statute miles to an inch. By H. H. Hayden. *Records* of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. 32, Part 2. Calcutta, 1905.

The geological observations in Southern Tibet recorded on this map were made by Mr. Hayden during the mission to Lhasa under Col. Sir F. E. Younghusband, who has called attention to the untiring energy of this observer in utilizing every opportunity for scientific work while in a hostile country. The map shows that the Tibetan zone to the north of the Sikkim boundary is composed of a variety of sedimentary formations representing the lower Tertiary, Cretaceous, Jurassic, probably Trias, and possibly some of the Palæozoic systems. The formations are often metamorphosed, but occasionally highly fossiliferous.

EUROPE.

GERMANY.—Die Herkunft der deutschen Siedler im Königreich Sachsen nach Ortsnamen und Mundarten. By P. Langhans, after Alfred Meiche. *Deutsche Erde,* Vol. 4, No. 5. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1905.

Nine small maps of Saxony, designed to show the origin of the German settlers as indicated in the nomenclature and the spoken dialects.

TURKEY-IN-EUROPE.—Harta Geografica a Turciei Cu Comunele Românesti. Scale, 1:1,250,000, or 19.7 statute miles to an inch. *Buletin* of the Rumanian Geographical Society, Vol. 25, No. 2, 1904, Bucharest.

Shows the areas in European Turkey which are chiefly occupied by Rumanians.

NORWAY.—Topografisk Kart over kongeriget Norge. Scale, 1:100,000, or 1.5 statute miles to an inch. By the Norwegian Geographical Institute. Christiania. (Price, kr. 0.60 a sheet.) Sheets: Galdhöpiggen, 30 D; Svartisen, J 15; Hammerfest, U 3; Rolfsö, U 2; Söndre Faemund, 38 B; Dunderlandsdalen, K 15; Hjelmsö, V 1; Tana, Z 3; Kristiansand, 5 A; Kristiania, 14 D; Hönefoss, 19 B; Gran, 19 D; Hamar, 26 A; Aamot, 26 C.

The Norwegian Geographical Institute, founded in 1867, was united in 1872 with the Topographic Survey, and since then all the official surveys and maps of Norway have been the product of one or another of the six departments of the Institute. The work on the topographic map has been in progress for about thirty years and up to April last 183 of the topographic sheets had been completed, work was in progress on 13 sheets, and the geological data had been superimposed on

26 sheets of the topographic map. Over one-third of the area is still to be surveyed. These sheets are fine specimens of cartography. The earlier ones were engraved on copper, but lithography and photo-engraving have been employed since 1881. Hill features are shown chiefly by contours with 100 feet interval, and in some areas by hachures. Standing waters are in blue, rivers in black, glaciers in green, and forests and important tilled areas are indicated. The location of many small towns is shown without names. In a thinly-peopled land so crowded with mountains as to make topographic surveying very difficult and expensive, as in Norway, progress in detailed map-making is necessarily slow; but that country is to be congratulated upon the high quality and advanced state of its topographic map.

POLAR.

ANTARCTIC.—Bathymetrical Survey of the South Atlantic Ocean and Weddell Sea. Scale of latitude, 1:14,000,000, or 220 statute miles to an inch. By William S. Bruce. *Scot. Geog. Mag.,* August, 1905, Edinburgh.

The map accompanies a paper by Mr. Bruce, leader of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. Eight tints show contours of depth. Illustrating the results of the *Scotia's* bathymetrical work, it is interesting to compare it with previous maps, which are chiefly theoretical, and based, to a large extent, only on Ross's soundings. Mr. Bruce uses the few soundings taken by the Swedish expedition to the west, and those of the *Valdivia* to the east, of Bouvet Island.

Among the especially interesting features is the deepening of the ocean as the *Scotia* sailed eastward in Weddell Sea; the coast for 150 miles of the newly-discovered Coats Land, at two points along whose shores, thirty miles apart and two miles from land, the *Scotia* made soundings of 159 and 161 fathoms; the line of shallow water up to Gough Island for 750 miles along the meridian of 10° W.—a discovery of the greatest importance, as it shows a continuation of the South Atlantic rise 1,000 miles farther south than it was known to exist; and the hypothetical coast-line of Antarctica according to Bruce, who gives a much larger extension to the south polar continent and makes it appear more continuous, especially in the regions of Graham Land and the Weddell Sea, than any other recent cartographer.

ANTARCTIC.—Deep Sea Deposits of the South Atlantic Ocean and Weddell Sea. Scale of latitude, 1:14,000,000, or 220 statute miles to an inch. By J. H. Harvey Pirie. *Scot. Geog. Mag.,* August, 1905.

Illustrates a paper by Mr. Pirie on the dredging results of the *Scotia* expedition. A belt of Globigerina ooze, narrowing towards the west, is shown, roughly speaking, as far south as the 55th parallel. It includes an area of red clay; this is succeeded on the south by the circumpolar band of Diatom ooze, which, in turn, gives place to blue mud and terrigenous deposits and an area of blue mud approaching red clay in the most southerly waters visited. Specimens of volcanic mud were obtained most frequently in the southern areas, and may be the product of sub-marine volcanic activity, or they are perhaps derived from the active volcanoes or volcanic rocks of West Antarctica or the South Shetlands.

ATLASES.

MEYERS HAND-ATLAS.—Dritte, neubearbeitete und vermehrte Auflage, mit 115 Kartenblättern and 5 Textbeilagen. 40 Lieferungen, including index to place-names. Verlag des Bibliographischen Instituts, Leipzig and Vienna, 1905. (Price, 30 pf. a part, or M. 15 for the Atlas bound, including index to place-names; M. 10, not including index.)

A superior small atlas at a very cheap price. Many of the plates are the latest revision of map plates in the sixth edition of Meyers Konversations Lexikon; others appear to have been especially made for the Atlas. The effort is apparent to give the latest information, the excellent map of German Southwest Africa showing military routes and battlefields in 1904, and the concentration camps of the Herero and Hottentots. Special prominence is given to Germany, its Colonies, and Austria-Hungary, as they have 44 of the 115 map sheets. The remainder of Europe has 28 sheets; Asia, 13; Africa, 6; America, 15; and Australia and Oceania, 2. The size of the page makes this Atlas very easy to handle. Accurate map products, such as this, are calculated to serve the needs of a large part of the public, even though lacking much information that can be supplied only on maps of larger scale.

STIELER'S HAND-ATLAS.—Neue neunte Lieferungs-Ausgabe. 100 Karten in Kupferstich. Lieferungen 47 and 48. Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1905. (Price, 60 pf. for each part containing 2 map sheets.)

This finest edition of Stieler's Hand-Atlas is now approaching completion. The progress of oceanography in the past ten years is strikingly illustrated by comparing sheet 3 with the corresponding sheet of the eastern and western hemispheres in the edition of 1895. Many changes in the contours of the ocean beds, especially in the Pacific and Antarctic Oceans, are indicated. Sheet 4, the commercial and political map on the Mercator projection, is most noteworthy for fulness of information relating to sea routes, which are shown in far greater number than in the earlier editions. The Cable Routes inset is reproduced, but the other two insets are new. One shows the fastest routes of transportation between the continents and around the world, and the other the official languages of the various countries. Sheet 68, the general map of Africa, marks the present political boundaries, indicates sand wastes for the first time by colour, gives contours of depth around the coasts, and shows the present state of railroad development. Sheet 75 is South Africa as far north as 10° S. Lat. on a scale of 1:7,500,000. The eight sheets of Africa are all new plates, and the manner in which they divide the continent makes them more convenient for reference than the earlier map of Africa in this Atlas.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE CHARTS.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean. August, 1905.

The path of the total solar eclipse across the ocean is superimposed. Extracts from circulars issued by the U. S. Naval Observatory relating to the eclipse are printed on the reverse side.

Pilot Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean. September, 1905.

The paper by Mr. James Page, editor of the Pilot Charts, on West Indian Hurricanes, is reprinted on the reverse side from Hydrographic Office Publication No. 86.

Pilot Charts of the North Pacific Ocean. August and September, 1905.

In view of the approaching period of maximum frequency of typhoons in the Eastern Asiatic waters, a description and explanation of them are printed, with a chart illustrating a cyclonic storm at sea in the northern hemisphere.